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AUTHOR Callen, John; And Others
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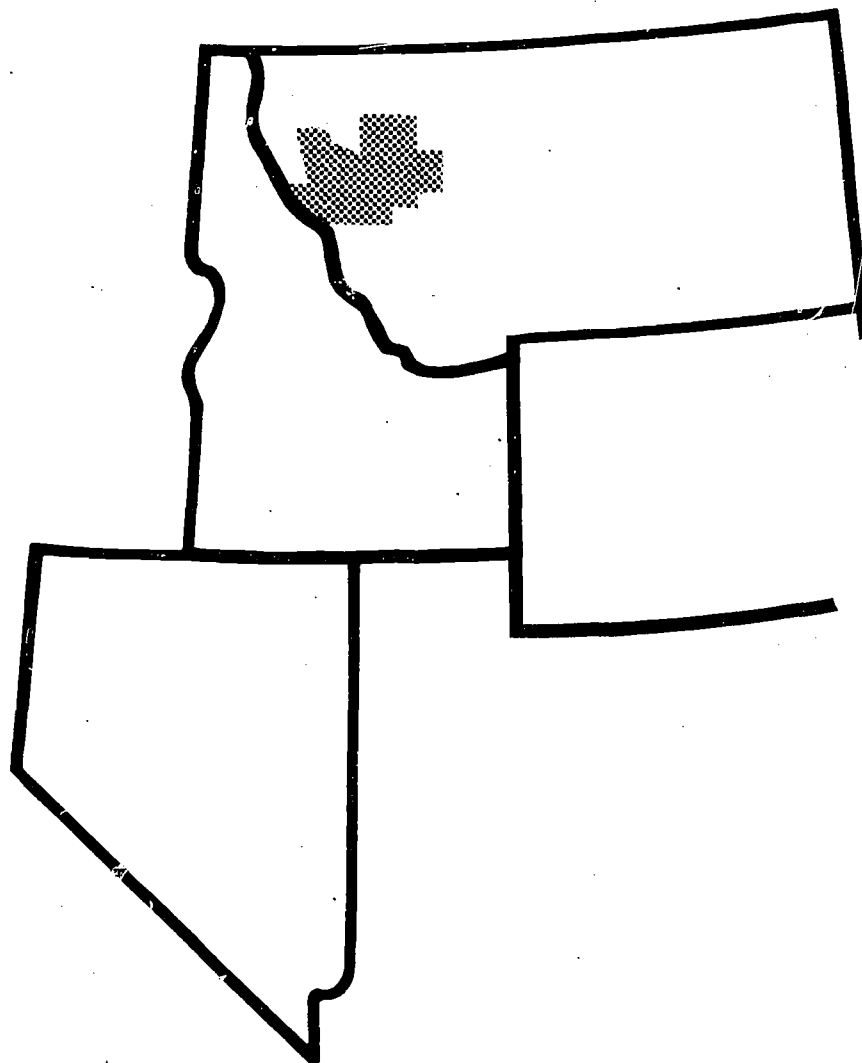
ABSTRACT

The profile is a concise description of the demographic and economic characteristics, existing health manpower employed, and health education programs for the Missoula County area of Montana, one of seven surveyed in the Mountain States region (Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada). The first section of the profile provides general population information, income distributions, and occupational groups of employed persons in the area surveyed. The second section lists the number of people employed in 103 categories of health occupations. The third section lists health education institutions which offer degree or certificate programs in the health field. It concludes information about libraries in health related fields and the availability of video-tape equipment. The fourth section is an enumeration of health facilities in the area surveyed. Comparisons are made within the four States and to the United States in toto. Other regions covered are Carson-Washoe County (CE 000 658), Treasure Valley (CE 000 659), Albany-Laramie Counties (CE 000 660, Yellowstone County (CE 000 661), Clark County (CE 000 663), and Sheridan County (CE 000 664). (AG)

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MISSOULA COUNTY HEALTH MANPOWER AND EDUCATION PROFILE



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PAPER

A PUBLICATION OF THE MOUNTAIN STATES REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAM

MISSOULA
HEALTH MANPOWER AND EDUCATION PROFILE

John Callen
Don Erickson
C. E. Smith
Kenneth Smith

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PREFACE

The sparse population and the scattered population centers of the western states provide a unique set of problems in meeting the health needs of the people within this area. Further, three of the four states served by the Mountain States Regional Medical Program, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, do not have medical schools. The fourth state, Nevada, served by the Region has a two-year medical school.

During the summer of 1972, Mountain States RMP directed a concentrated effort toward describing in detail the numbers of health workers in seven community areas in the Region. Additionally, the numbers and kinds of health education occurring in the community were described, and a summary of economic and demographic characteristics of the areas was compiled. This firsthand, current assessment is necessary to plan effectively for programs which aim to increase needed health manpower supply and skill relevance at the community level. Numerous organizations, including the Mountain States Regional Medical Program in its "Health Training Network" activities, are currently approaching this complex problem. Essentially then, the profile is a concise description of the demographic and economic characteristics, existing health manpower employed, and health education programs for each of the seven community areas surveyed in the Mountain States region.

However, the information contained in this profile provides only the "what is" with regard to health manpower and education in the community area. To be used as an effective planning tool, the profile should be accompanied with statements of what "ought to be" with regard to the

distribution, supply, and skill relevance of the health manpower pool necessary to best serve the community area. Comparisons of the "real" and the "desirable" can provide a basis for planning increasingly relevant health education programs. This profile is intended, therefore, to be used by local groups concerned with health planning, by the Mountain States RMP, by educational institutions and state boards of education, by consumers, by health professionals and by other health organizations.

The compilation of the data presented has depended upon the assistance and energies of many persons too numerous to list; however, special acknowledgement is due to Jim Toner, Comprehensive Health Planning, and to Mrs. June Geiger, Mrs. Martha Nichols and Mrs. Myrna Ferguson for their assistance in the preparation of this profile. Additional acknowledgement is due to the many persons who provided basic information for the profile; they are listed in Appendix 2.

John W. Gerdes, Ph.D.
Regional Director

Sidney C. Pratt, M.D.
Director, Montana Division

C. E. Smith, Ph.D.
Director, Health Training Networks

August 1972

INTRODUCTION

The data contained here are divided into four basic parts. First is the demographic data for the area with general population information, income distributions, and occupational groups of employed persons in the area surveyed. This information was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census publications for the 1960 and the 1970 census.

In the second part, the number of persons working in health professions was tallied by the setting in which they are employed. Insomuch as there are some 103 categories of occupations of health workers listed, a set of brief occupational descriptions is given in the appendices to indicate what kinds of employment were included in a given category. Further, a listing of the specific institutions in which health personnel were surveyed is included; in this way, any discrepancies may be readily detected. The exception is private offices, the list of which is too lengthy to include. Importantly, only those health personnel who were employed were enumerated; thus, if a person is a medical technologist, for example, that person was counted only if he or she was currently practicing in the area. In this way a clear picture of the health manpower actually serving the area may be realized. In all cases, part-time employees counted as one-half; therefore, some numbers may have a "0.5" attached which accounts for part-time employees.

INTRODUCTION (Contd.)

Every attempt has been made to insure the accuracy of the data presented; it is conceivable, however, that some persons may not have been counted or that the information that we obtained was in error by passage of time or inaccurate records. Further, we attempted to gather as much information as possible by direct contact with the various work settings rather than through secondary sources. Thus, all data not directly annotated may be assumed to be primary data obtained by interview, telephone contact, questionnaire, etc. In a very few cases, an accurate count simply was not available within budget and time constraints. In these cases the quantity is clearly marked by an asterisk and noted to be an estimate, or was omitted.

The third section is a quantification and listing of the various health education resources and institutions within the area. This section lists the institutions which offer course work leading to a certificate or degree preparing graduates to practice in the health field. This section also contains information about libraries in health related fields and video-tape equipment available to health education and practicing personnel.

The fourth and final section is an enumeration of health facilities such as a number of hospitals, ambulances, pharmacies, and other facilities in the area surveyed.

The general order of presentation of any given set of data is one in which a brief introduction to the section is given describing the specific limitations and features of the data in that section; and a

INTRODUCTION (Contd.)

brief narrative description of the data is given in order to highlight the unusual quantities obtained in the survey. Secondly, a graphic comparison is made with the local quantities of the four state area of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming (Mountain States Region) and to the United States in toto, where such a visual demonstration of the information is deemed useful. Finally, the raw data for the given category is provided for those readers who wish a more detailed description.

Detailed information about procedures and raw data are available upon item-specific request made to:

Mountain States Regional Medical Program
Montana Division
1109 Sixth Avenue North
Great Falls, Montana 59401

SECTION I: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

A. INTRODUCTION

This section provides a statistical description of the general demographic characteristics including totals, densities, rural-urban distributions, and age distributions; the economic characteristics of the area in terms of the per capita and family median incomes; and the occupational characteristics of the area in terms of the numbers of persons employed in various selected occupational groups.

Included here are comparison graphs indicating how the Missoula County area compares with the Mountain States Region and the United States for given selected statistics from this section.

B. NARRATIVE SUMMARY

1. POPULATION DENSITY:

Missoula County exhibits a population density of approximately one-fourth that of the Mountain States Region; however, it is less than half that of the National figure of some fifty-seven persons per square mile. (see Figure 1)

2. GROWTH RATE:

The growth rate of Missoula County is quite high in relation to both the Regional and the National rates. The graphic display would indicate that the growth rate is more than double that of the comparison areas. (see Figure 2)

3. AGE DISTRIBUTION

The only outstanding feature of the age distribution of the Missoula area is that there is a concentration of persons in the eighteen to twenty-two year range. This may be explained by the presence of the University of Montana in Missoula.

4. FAMILY MEDIAN INCOME:

Both the per capita and family median income figures for Missoula are below the National figures. The graph seems not to adequately display the actual difference. The per capita income for the U.S. is approximately one-third higher than for the Missoula area. The family median income for the U.S. is approximately one-ninth higher than for Missoula County. (see Figure 3)

5. OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS:

From the U.S. Bureau of the Census, we extracted comparison data for the category of Medical, Dental, and Other Health Workers. The Missoula area exhibits approximately five per thousand population less than the National ratio. Perhaps more importantly, the rate of change from 1960 to 1970 in Missoula County was negative while the Regional and National change was positive. (see Figure 4)

C. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area Surveyed Missoula County

Population: 1960 44,663¹ 1970 58,263² Per Cent Change +30.5%

Geographic Area: 2,612 Square Miles²

Population Density: 22.3 pers/Sq. Mi.²

*Rural Population: 1960 13,754¹ 1970 14,732²

Urban Population: 1960 30,907¹ 1970 43,531²

Age Distribution (1970):³

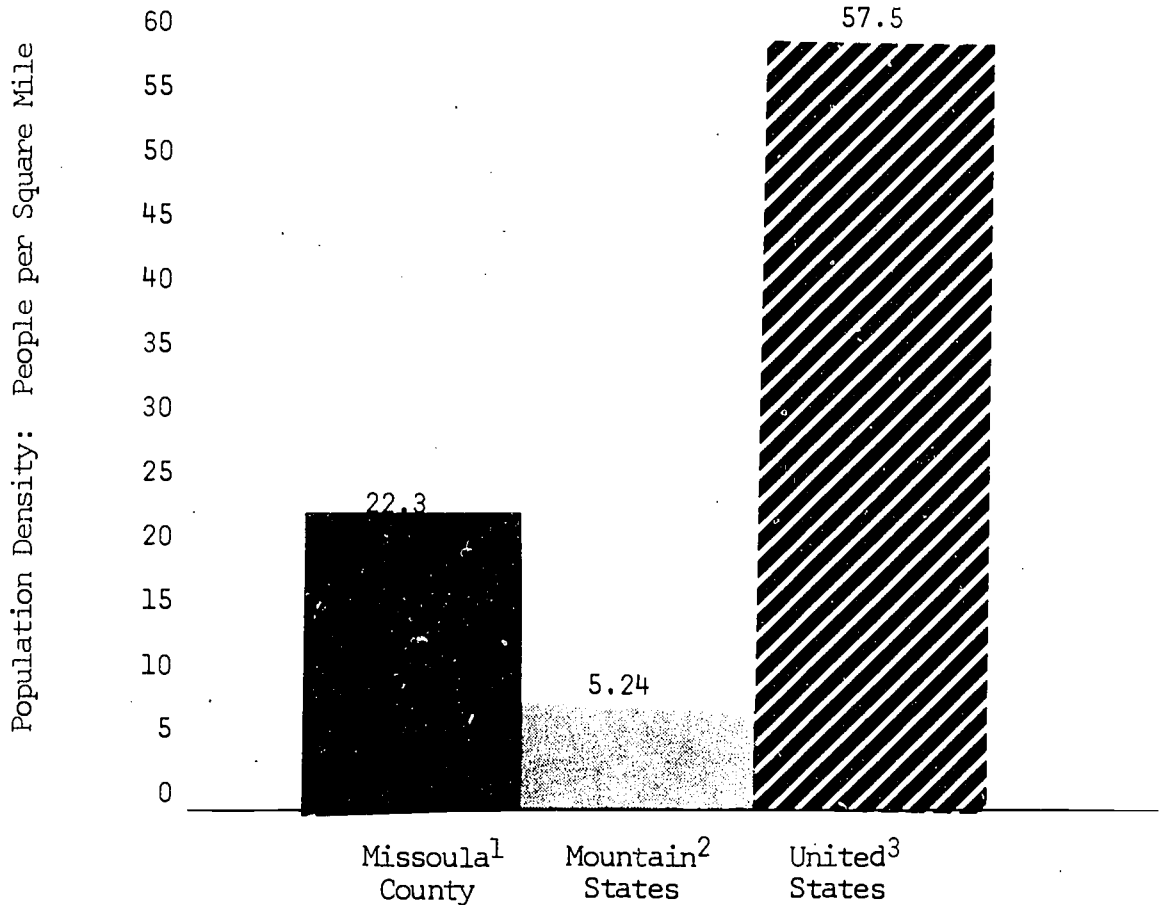
0-4 <u>4,851</u>	45-49 <u>2,927</u>
5-9 <u>5,934</u>	50-54 <u>2,776</u>
10-14 <u>5,799</u>	55-59 <u>2,385</u>
15-19 <u>6,307</u>	60-64 <u>1,846</u>
20-24 <u>7,162</u>	65-69 <u>1,465</u>
25-29 <u>4,485</u>	70-74 <u>1,130</u>
30-34 <u>3,386</u>	75-79 <u>876</u>
35-39 <u>2,944</u>	80-84 <u>631</u>
40-44 <u>2,952</u>	85+ <u>408</u>

* Rural Population: Less than 2500

Urban Population: 2501 and over

1. U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of the Population: 1960. Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1)28A, Montana. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961. Table 6.
2. U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of the Population: 1970. Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1)28A, Montana. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. Table 9.
3. U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of the Population: 1970. General Population Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)28B, Montana, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. Table 35.

FIGURE 1: Population Density

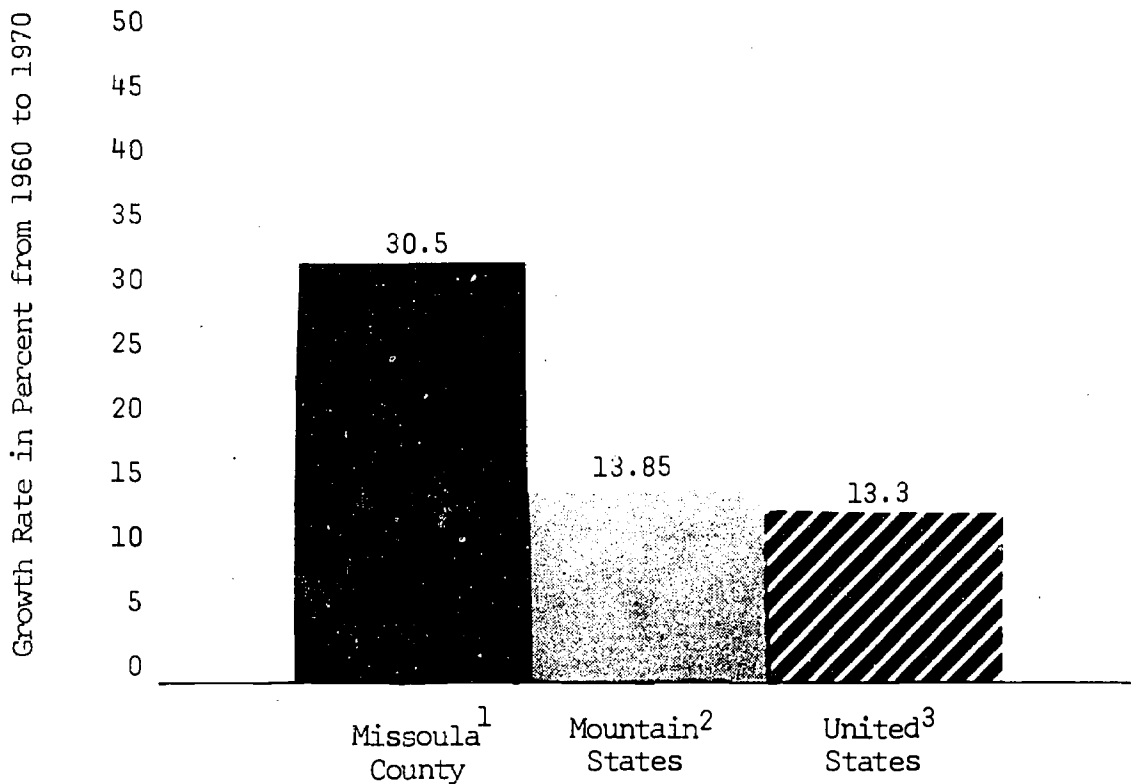


¹ U.S. Bureau of Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1970. Number of Inhabitants. Final Report PC (1)-28A Montana. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. Table 6.

² U.S. Bureau of Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1970. Number of Inhabitants, (Combined Data from Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming). U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

³ U.S. Bureau of Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1971. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. p. 13.

FIGURE 2: Growth Rate



¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1970. Number of Inhabitants. Final Report PC(1)-14A Idaho. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. Table 9.

² U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1970. Number of Inhabitants. (Combined data of Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming). U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

³ U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1960 and 1971 (Combined Data). U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

D. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: STATISTICAL SUMMARY

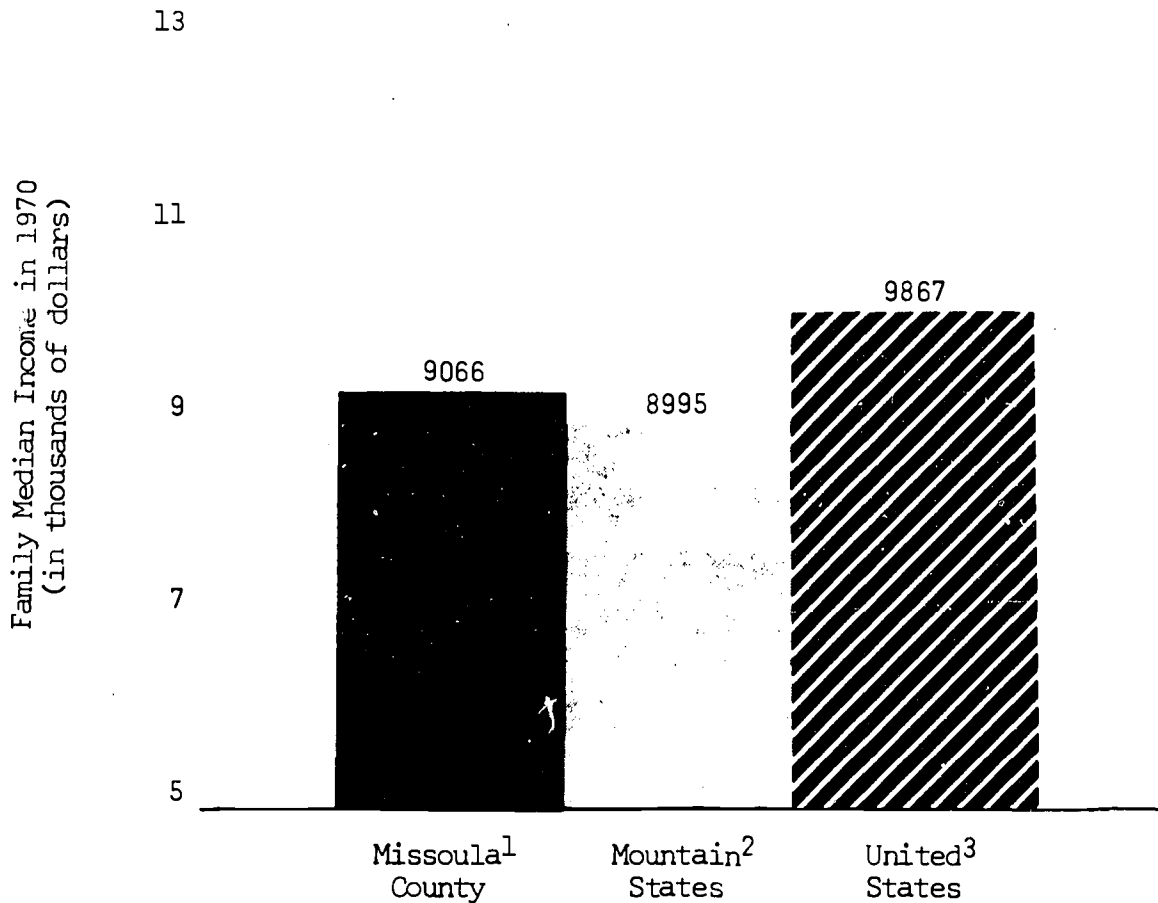
Area Surveyed Missoula County

County	Per Capita Income		Family Median Income	
	1960 ¹	1970 ²	1960 ¹	1970 ²
Yellowstone*	\$1,945	\$2,855	\$6,150	\$8,966
Missoula	1,818	2,999	5,769	9,066
.....				
3				
Mountain States Region	2,084	3,375	5,628	8,943
United States	2,217	3,910	5,651	9,867

*Included to offer comparison of another Montana County

1. U.S. Bureau of Census, Per Capita and Median Family Money Income in 1959 for States, SMA's and Counties. PC (1)-48. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960. p.40.
2. U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1970. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC (1)-28C, Montana. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. Table 124.
3. All United States and Mountain States data were obtained from the 1966 and 1971 Statistical Abstracts for the U.S. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

FIGURE 3: Family Median Income



¹ U.S. Bureau of Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1970. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC (1)-28C Montana. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. Table 124.

² U.S. Bureau of Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1970. General Social and Economic Characteristics. (Combined data from Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming). U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

³ U.S. Bureau of Census. Current Population Reports, Consumer Income. Series P-60, No. 78. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1971. p. 4.

E. OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS: STATISTICAL SUMMARY

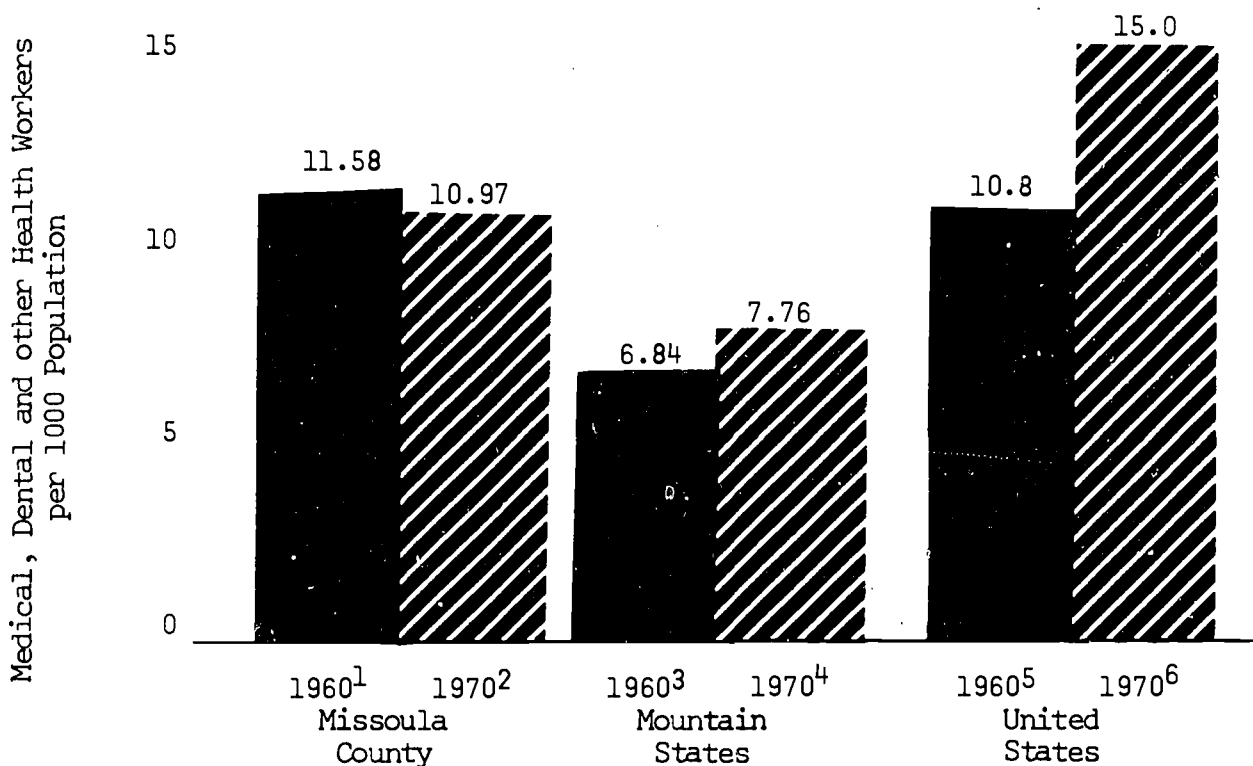
Selected Occupational Group of Employed Persons

Area Surveyed Missoula County

	1960 ²	1970 ³
1. TOTAL professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	<u>2,369</u>	<u>4,102</u>
a. Medical, Dental and Other Health Workers	<u>517</u>	<u>639</u>
b. Salaried Medical and Health Workers (1960 only)	<u>388</u>	
c. Self-employed Medical and Health Workers (1960 only)	<u>129</u>	
2. Farmers and Farm Managers	<u>282</u>	<u>144</u>
3. Manager, Officials, Proprietors	<u>1,609</u>	<u>2,094</u>
4. Clerical, Kindred Sales	<u>3,526</u>	<u>5,004</u>
5. Craftsmen; Foremen and Kindred Workers	<u>2,351</u>	<u>2,812</u>
6. Operative and Kindred Workers including Transport	<u>1,948</u>	<u>2,485</u>
7. Service Workers	<u>1,891</u>	<u>3,215</u>
8. Farm Laborers and Foremen	<u>231</u>	<u>147</u>
9. Laborers except Farm	<u>947</u>	<u>1,098</u>

-
1. This is not intended as a complete enumeration of the labor force in Missoula County.
 2. U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of Population; 1960. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-28C, Montana. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961. Table 84.
 3. U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of Population; 1970. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-28C, Montana. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. Table 122.

FIGURE 4: Medical, Dental and Other Health Workers



¹ U.S. Bureau of Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1960. General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC (1)-28C Montana. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961. Table 54.

² U.S. Bureau of Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1970. General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC (1)-28C Montana. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. Table 122.

³ U.S. Bureau of Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1960. General Social and Economic Characteristics (Combined data of Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

⁴ U.S. Bureau of Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1970. General Social and Economic Characteristics (Combined data of Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

⁵ U.S. Bureau of Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1962. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1962. p.823.

⁶ U.S. Bureau of Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1971. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. Table 90.

SECTION II: HEALTH MANPOWER

A. INTRODUCTION

This section deals with the number of persons employed in Missoula County in the health professions. In our search of the literature, we found no current enumeration of health professionals in Missoula County; consequently, the following data was obtained from primary sources by means of interview, questionnaire, etc., except where noted otherwise.

It is our intent here to provide the reader with a current and accurate statistical picture of the health manpower situation in Missoula County. Thus, the raw data is ordered in a rather cumbersome, but necessary, nineteen by one-hundred-and-three matrix. The horizontal axis provides the work setting in which the health professionals in Missoula County are employed; the vertical axis indicates the various health occupations which were surveyed. (For the working definitions of these health occupations, see Appendix 1.)

The reader will note that many of the occupational categories in various work settings are blank. Rather than omit these, the research team felt that noting the absence of certain categories of health professionals was perhaps an important set of information for the reader.

B. NARRATIVE SUMMARY

The research team selected six categories of employment of health professionals to provide Regional and National comparisons to the Missoula area. With the exceptions of veterinarians and psychologists, Missoula has a higher ratio of health personnel than

either the Mountain States Region or the United States. This type of comparison data may be misleading in that it does not account for the distribution of the health workers in relation to the population; i.e., all of the health workers may be located within a small area while the patients may be distributed over a much larger area. (see Figure 5)

C. HEALTH MANPOWER: STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Employment Settings *

	1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	4d	5	6a	6b	7	8a	8b	8c	9	Total
1. Administration																				
a. Hospital Administration					6															6
b. Nursing Home Administration												6								6
2. Dentistry	40																			40
a. Dentists																				
1) Endodontists																				
2) Oral Pathologists																				
3) Oral Surgeons	1																			1
4) Orthodontists	3																			3
5) Pedodontists	4																			4
6) Periodontists																				
7) Prosthodontists																				
8) Public Health Dentists																				
9) General Dentistry	32																			32
b. Dental Hygienists	5																			5
c. Dental Laboratory Technicians																				

*Legend

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 -Private Office | 4a-Community Health Service | 7 -Business and Industry |
| 2a-Diagnostic Clinic | 4b-County Health Service | 8a-Educational Institution: Practicing |
| 2b-Treatment Clinic | 4c-State Health Service | 8b-Educational Institution: Teaching |
| 2c-Diagnostic/Treatment Clinic | 4d-Federal Health Service | 8c-Educational Institution: Teaching and Practicing |
| 3a-Community Hospital | 5 -Nursing Home | 9 -Health Planning and Development Organizations |
| 3b-V.A. Hospital | 6a-Mental Hospital | |
| 3c-Military Installation | 6b-Mental Health Center | |

Employment Settings*

	1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	4d	5	6a	6b	7	8a	8b	8c	9	Total
3. Dietetic and Nutritional Services																				
a. Dietitians	1			1	3							1				1		10		17
b. Nutritionists																				
4. Emergency Health Services																				
a. Emergency/Ambulance Attendants	10				15															25
5. Environmental Health Services																				
a. Health Physicists																				
b. Industrial Hygienists															1					1
c. Environmental Scientists																				
d. Sanitarians									3						1					4
e. Public Health Engineers																				
6. Health Education																				
a. Public Health Educators																				
b. School Health Educators																4				4
c. Health Science Educators																				
7. Health Planning																				
a. Patient Care Analysts																				
b. Health Care Planners																				
c. Bio-statisticians																				
8. Medical Librarians																				1

*Legend: Refer to first page of this summary.

Employment Settings*

	1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	4d	5	6a	6b	7	8a	8b	8c	9	Total
9. Medical Records Services																				
a. Medical Record Librarians				1	2															3
b. Record Technicians				4	2															6
c. Record Clerks					7															7
10. Medical Technology																				
a. Medical Technologists				5	21															26
b. Medical Technicians	6			1	2															9
c. Certified Lab Technicians	1			1																2
d. Cytology/Tissue Technicians	1			1																2
e. Laboratory Assistants																				
11. Medicine and Osteopathy																				
a. Physicians	61			35									1							97
Allergist																				
Anesthesiologist	3			1																4
Aviation Medicine Spec.																				
Cardiovascular Dis. Spec.				1																1
Colon-Rectal Surg. (Proc.)																				
Dermatologist	1			1																2
Emergency Specialist																				
Endocrinologist																				
Gastroenterologist																				
General Practitioner	4			3																7
Gynecologist/Obstetrician	5			2																7
Internist	4			13																17
Manipulative Therapy Spec.																				
Neurological Surgeon	1																			1
Neurologist																				
Occupational Med. Spec.																				
Ophthalmologist	3			1																4
Orthopedic Surgeon	5			2																7

*Legend: Refer to first page of this summary.

Employment Settings*

	1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	4d	5	6a	6b	7	8a	8b	8c	9	Total
a. Physicians (continued)																				
Otolaryngologist	4																			4
Pathologist	3																			3
Pediatrician	4			4																8
Physiatrist																				
Plastic Surgeon	3																			3
Preventive Med. Spec.																				
Psychiatrist	1			2										1						4
Public Health Physician																				
Pulmonary Disease Spec.																				
Radiologist	5			2																7
Surgeon	13			2																15
Thoracic Surgeon																				
Urologist	2			1																3
Intern																				
Resident																				
b. Osteopathic Physicians	1																			1
12. Nursing and Related Services																				
a. Registered Nurses	17			19	181				9			12.5		1						139.5
b. Licensed Practical Nurses	2			1	109							13.5								125.5
c. Nurse Aides/Orderlies				21	74.5							58.5								153.5
d. Ward Clerks					22.5															22.5
e. Surgical Technicians	1																			1
13. Pharmacy																				
a. Pharmacists	31			2	6															39
b. Pharmacy Aides	11				4															15
c. Pharmacy Interns																				

*Legend: Refer to first page of this summary.

Employment Settings*

	1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	4d	5	6a	6b	7	8a	8b	8c	9	Total
14. <u>Chiropractors</u>	9																			9
15. <u>Radiologic Technology</u>				5																5
a. <u>Technologists</u>																				
b. <u>Technicians</u>	3			2	10															15
16. <u>Medical Secretarial/Office Personnel</u>	46			16	29							6		2						99
17. <u>Psycho-Social Health Services</u>																				
a. <u>Psychologists (MA & PhD)</u>														1						1
b. <u>Social Service Workers</u>														4						4
c. <u>Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling</u>																				
18. <u>Therapists</u>				1																1
a. <u>Speech Pathology Therapists</u>															1					
b. <u>Audiologists</u>	1																			2
c. <u>Physical Therapists</u>				3	2.5															5.5
d. <u>Occupational Therapists</u>				1	1															2
e. <u>Inhalation Therapists</u>					6															6
f. <u>Orthotists-Prosthetists</u>																				
g. <u>Manual Arts Therapists</u>																				
h. <u>Recreational Therapists</u>																				
19. <u>Veterinarians</u>	7																			7

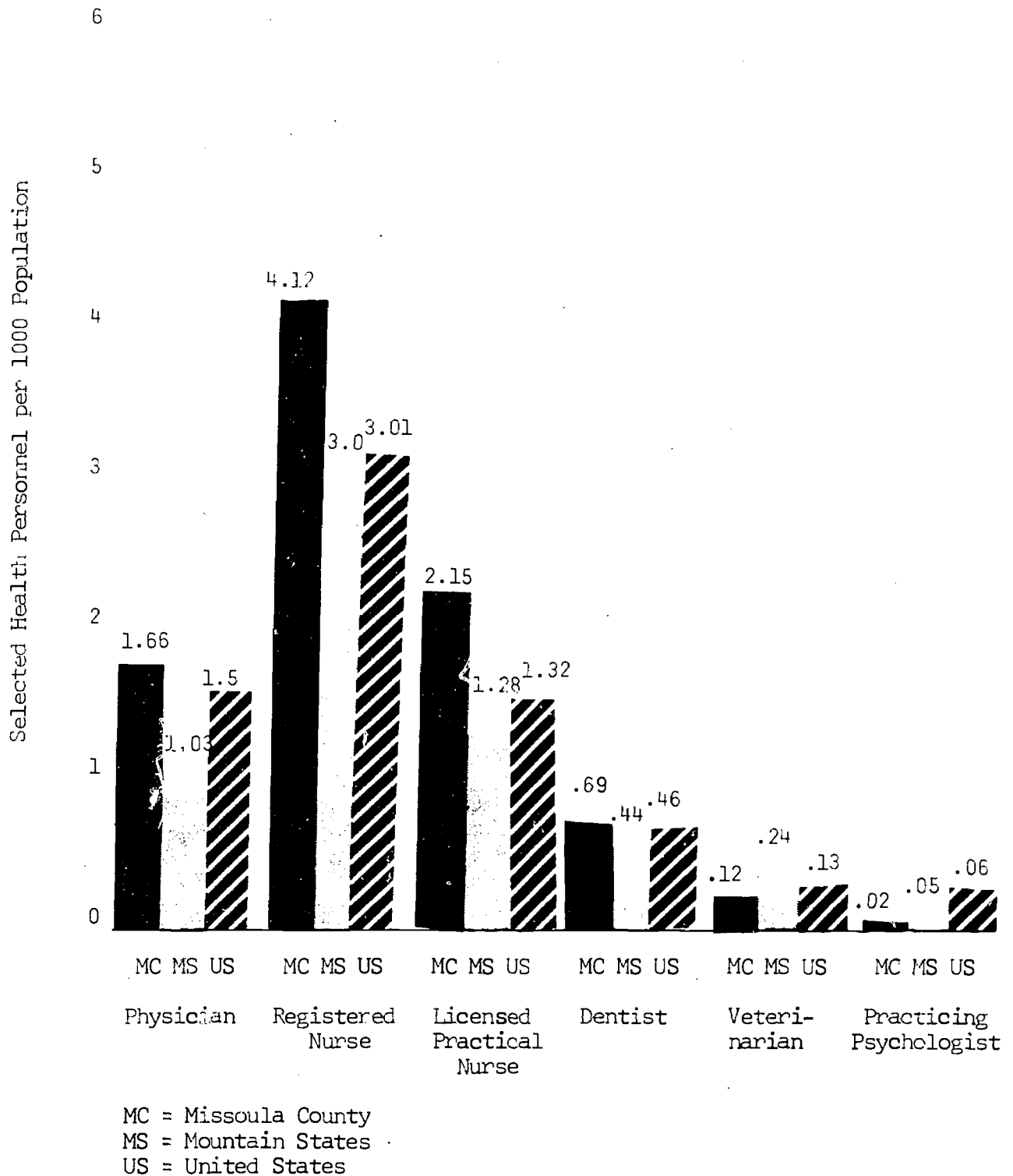
*Legend: Refer to first page of this summary.

Employment Settings*

	1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	4d	5	6a	6b	7	8a	8b	8c	9	Total
20. Physician Support Personnel																				
a. Physician's Assistants																				
b. Nurse Clinicians																				
c. Nurse Anesthetists																				
21. Other																				
a. Bio-Engineering																				
b. ECG Technicians																				
c. EEG Technicians																				
d. Optometrists	5																			5
e. Orthoptists																				
f. Podiatrists	3																			3

*Legend: Refer to first page of this summary.

FIGURE 5: Selected Health Personnel



¹ All Mountain States and U.S. data from: USDHEW. Health Resources Statistics: 1971 Edition. Publication No. (HSM) 72-1509. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1972.

SECTION III: EDUCATION OF HEALTH MANPOWER

A. INTRODUCTION

This section is divided into three sets of information concerning the educational facilities which train persons to work in the health professions. The first portion of this section is a listing of the various institutions, and programs within those institutions, which provide original training for the health professions in Missoula County. This listing includes the time required for certification for a given program as well as the number of persons who have been enrolled and who have graduated in the last three years, where such information was available. A blank space in the "enrollee-graduate" section indicates that this information was not available at the time of this publication or that the program was not operative at that time.

The second portion lists all the other institutions, and programs within those institutions which train health professionals in the State of Montana outside of Missoula County. Here only a simple listing of such programs is given without the inclusion of training time or enrollee-graduate information.

A third portion of this section is an itemization of "health facility libraries" including the number of books and periodicals in those libraries in Missoula County area; and the location and type of video-tape equipment on hand in health facilities in the Missoula County area.

The research team has not provided comparison data here for the relative ratios of graduates in the health professions for two major

reasons. First, the location of training institutions would provide an obviously higher concentration of graduates to population than would be expected over a normal distribution including areas which do not have training programs for health professionals. Secondly, the number of graduates in a given health training program seems not to be an accurate indicator of the availability of these newly trained health workers for that area; e.g., the fact that St. Patrick Hospital produced 23 graduates in their nursing program in 1972 does not necessarily mean that there are 23 newly trained nurses available to work in the Missoula area this year. Some of these persons will obviously seek work elsewhere; others will not be employed, etc. Consequently, we felt that such comparison data to Regional or National ratios would be more misleading than helpful.

B. EDUCATION OF HEALTH MANPOWER: ORIGINAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Area Surveyed Missoula County

Institutions Certifying Health Personnel

1. Hospitals

A. St. Patrick Hospital
(Name)

1) <u>X-ray Technician</u> (Type of Program)	<u>2 Years</u> (Time for Certification)		
	1970	1971	1972
a. Enrollees*	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
b. Graduates **	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
2) <u>Registered Nurse</u> (Type of Program)	<u>2 1/2 Years</u> (Time for Certification)		
	1970	1971	1972
a. Enrollees	<u>72</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>90</u>
b. Graduates	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>23</u>

2. Technical Institutes

A. Missoula Technical Center
(Name)

1) <u>Licensed Practical Nurse</u> (Type of Program)	<u>1 Year</u> (Time for Certification)		
	1970	1971	1972
a. Enrollees	<u>57</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>42</u>
b. Graduates	<u>43</u>	<u>26</u>	<u> </u>
2) <u>Medical Secretary</u> (Type of Program)	<u>1 Year</u> (Time for Certification)		
	1970	1971	1972
a. Enrollees	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>20</u>
b. Graduates	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

* Data for "Enrollees" is for September of that year

**Data for "Graduates" is for June of that year

3. Universities

A. University of Montana (Name)

1) <u>Pre-Medical Sciences</u> (Type of Program)	<u>4 Years</u> (Time for Certification)		
	1970	1971	1972
a. Enrollees	<u>122</u>	<u>150</u>	<u> </u>
b. Graduates	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
2) <u>Speech Pathology and Audiology</u> (Type of Program)	<u>4 Years</u> (Time for Certification)		
	1970	1971	1972
a. Enrollees	<u>105</u>	<u>105</u>	<u> </u>
b. Graduates	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>14</u>
3) <u>Medical Technology</u> (Type of Program)	<u>4 Years</u> (Time for Certification)		
	1970	1971	1972
a. Enrollees	<u>36</u>	<u>47</u>	<u> </u>
b. Graduates	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
4) <u>Psychology (M.A. and Ph.D.)</u> (Type of Program)	<u>(Time for Certification)</u>		
	1970	1971	1972
a. Enrollees	<u>46</u>	<u>46</u>	<u> </u>
b. Graduates	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>
5) <u>Pharmacy</u> (Type of Program)	<u>4 Years</u> (Time for Certification)		
	1970	1971	1972
a. Enrollees	<u>162</u>	<u>164</u>	<u> </u>
b. Graduates	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>27</u>

C. HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS: ORIGINAL EDUCATION OUTSIDE AREA AND IN-STATE

Area Surveyed Montana

Original Education Centers (Name and Location)	Personnel Categories Trained
Bozeman Vo-Technical Center Bozeman, Montana	Licensed Practical Nurse
Butte Business College Butte, Montana	Dental Assistant Medical Secretary
Butte Vo-Technical Center Butte, Montana	Licensed Practical Nurse
Carroll College Helena, Montana	Medical Technologist, Nursing (Baccalaureate Degree), Medical Records Librarian
College of Great Falls Great Falls, Montana	Medical Technician
Columbus Hospital Great Falls, Montana	Medical Technician Radiologic Technician
Community Memorial Hospital Sidney, Montana	Licensed Practical Nurse
Flathead Valley Community College, Kalispell, Montana	Licensed Practical Nurse
Great Falls Vo-Technical Center Great Falls, Montana	Licensed Practical Nurse Medical Secretary, Dental Assistant
Helena Vo-Technical School Helena, Montana	Licensed Practical Nurse
Miles Community College Miles City, Montana	Nursing (Associate Degree)
Montana Deaconess Hospital Great Falls, Montana	Radiologic Technician
Montana State University Bozeman, Montana	Dietitian, Pre-Veterinary Medicine, Sanitarian, Nursing (Baccalaureate Degree), Physical Therapy
Northern Montana College Havre, Montana	Nursing (Associate Degree), Medical Secretary Licensed Practical Nurse

D. HEALTH EDUCATION RESOURCES

Area Surveyed MISSOULA

		Number of Books	Number of Periodicals
1. Health Facility Libraries			
a. (List) Names and Addresses			
St. Patrick's Hospital Missoula, Montana 59801		2,249	914
2. Video-Tape Capability			
Locations	Brand	Quantity	Size
University of Montana Missoula, Montana 59801	Sony	7	1/2 inch
		4	1/2 inch EIAJ
		4	1/2 inch Porta Pack
		4	1 inch

SECTION IV: HEALTH FACILITIES

A. INTRODUCTION

This fourth and final section contains a listing of the numbers of hospitals, nursing homes, medical clinics, dental facilities, clinical laboratories, mental health centers, pharmacies, and ambulances. Simply, this listing is intended to give a statistical picture of structural direct-care capability of the area without regard to the health professionals required to man these facilities.

The research team has provided graphic comparisons for the ratio of hospital beds, nursing home beds, pharmacists, and ambulances per thousand population to the Mountain States Region and to the United States in order to give the reader a basis for judging the relative concentration of these facilities in this particular area.

B. NARRATIVE SUMMARY

The number of hospital beds per thousand population is somewhat higher for Missoula County than for the Region and the Nation. The ratio of nursing home beds is, however, lower. (see Figure 6)

For pharmacists and ambulances the differences seem not to be significant. (see Figure 7)

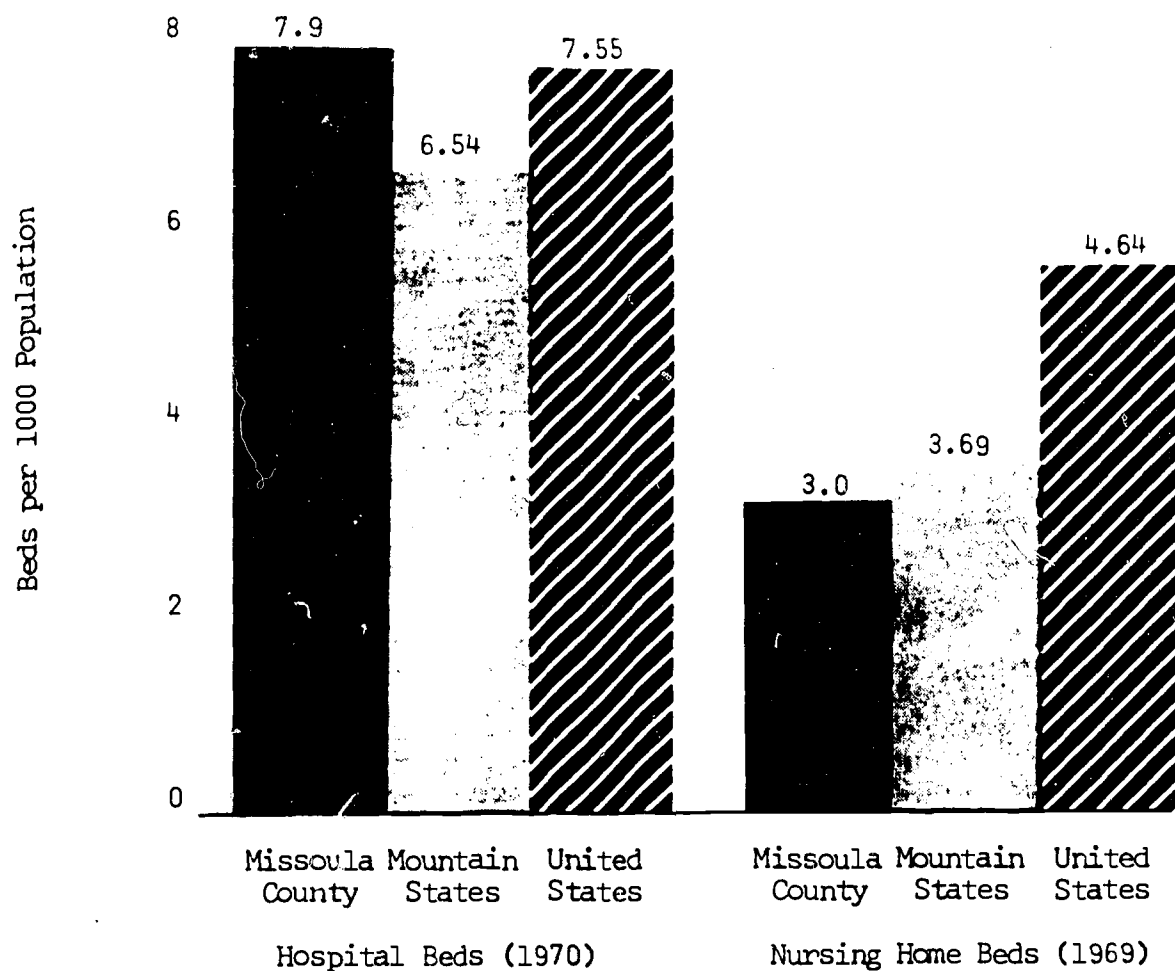
C. HEALTH FACILITIES: DATA SUMMARY

Area Surveyed Missoula County

INSTITUTIONS

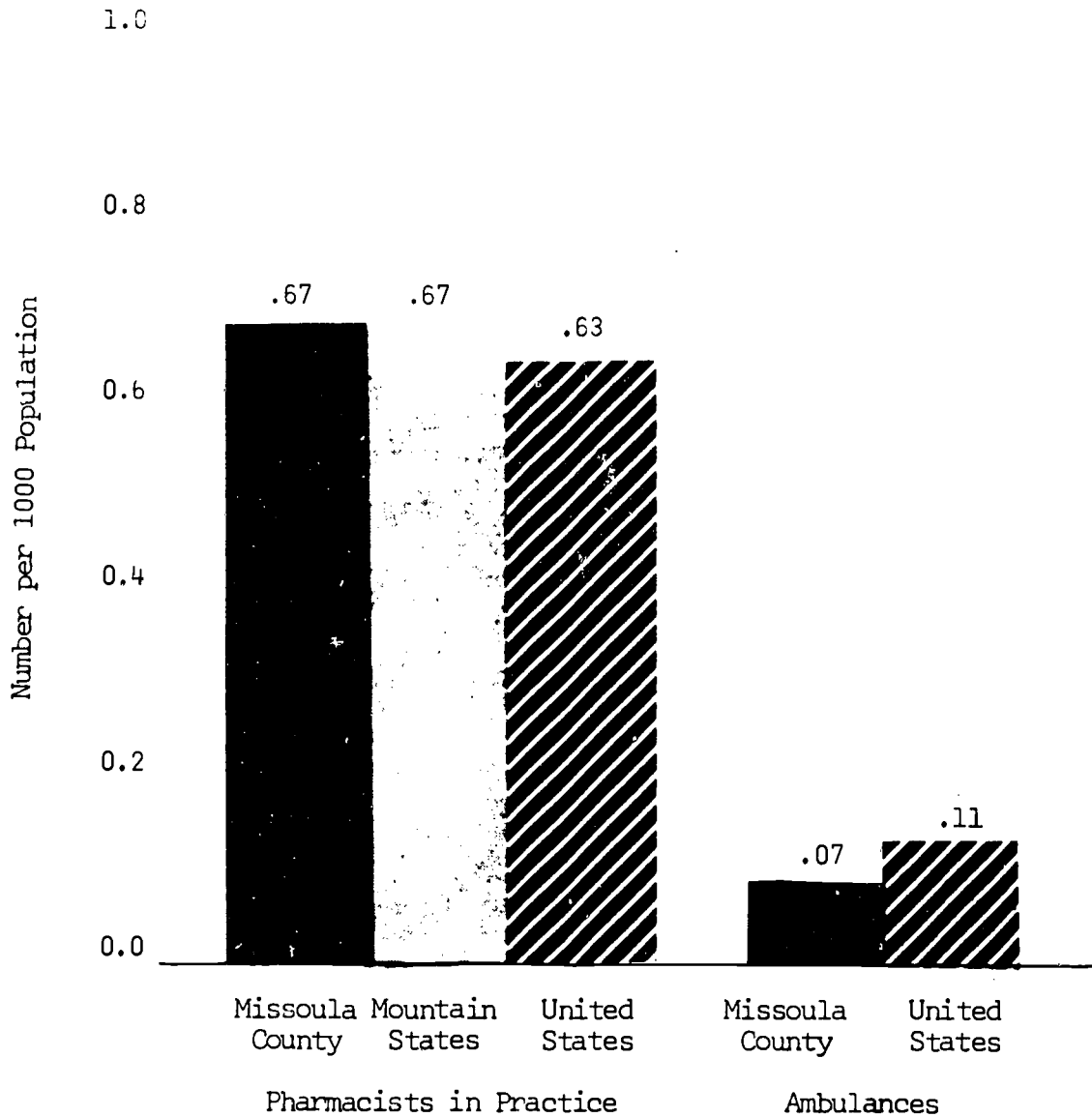
1. Hospitals	4
a. Number Beds	460
2. Nursing Homes	3
b. Number Beds	175
3. Medical (Clinics)	1
4. Dental Facilities (Clinics/Offices)	39
5. Clinical Laboratories	2
6. Mental Health Centers	1
7. Pharmacies	19
8. Ambulances	4

FIGURE 6: Hospital and Nursing Home Beds



¹ All Mountain States and U.S. data from: USDHEW. Health Resources Statistics: 1971 Edition. Publication No. (HSM) 72-1509. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1972.

FIGURE 7: Pharmacists -- Ambulances



¹ All Mountain States and U.S. data from: USDHEW Health Resources Statistics: 1971 Edition. Publication No. (HSM) 72-1509. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1972.

APPENDIX I

MS/RMP WORKING DEFINITIONS OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

1. Administration

- a. Hospital Administrators and Assistant Administrators
Administer and coordinate activities of hospital personnel to promote care of sick and injured, furtherance of scientific knowledge, development of preventive medicine, advancement of medical and vocational rehabilitation, and participation in and promotion of community health and welfare.
- b. Nursing Home Administrators and Assistant Administrators
Same as above, except in nursing homes.

2. Dentistry

- a. Dentists
 - 1) Endodontists
Concerned with the etiology, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries that affect the tooth pulp and apical periodontal tissues.
 - 2) Oral Pathologists
Examine and diagnose tumors and lesions of mouth.
 - 3) Oral Surgeons
Perform surgery on mouth and jaws.
 - 4) Orthodontists
Prevent, diagnose, and correct deviations from normal that occur in growth, development, and position of teeth and other dental-facial structures.
 - 5) Pedodontists
Treat children's teeth.
 - 6) Periodontists
Treat inflammatory and destructive diseases of investing and supporting tissue of teeth.
 - 7) Prosthodontists
Restore and maintain oral functions.
 - 8) Public Health Dentists
Participate in planning, organizing, and maintaining dental health program of public health agency.
 - 9) General Dentistry
Diagnose and treat diseases, injuries, and malformations of teeth and gums, and related oral structures.
 - b. Dental Hygienists
Perform dental prophylactic treatments and instruct groups and individuals in care of teeth and mouth.
 - c. Dental Laboratory Technicians
Make dentures, partials, etc., as needed by the dentist.
- #### 3. Dietetic and Nutritional Services
- a. Dietitians
Plan and direct food service programs in hospitals, schools, restaurants, and other public or private institutions.

- b. Nutritionists
Organize, plan and conduct programs concerning nutrition to assist in promotion of health and control of disease.
- 4. Emergency Health Services
 - a. Emergency/Ambulance Attendants
Assist persons entering hospital through emergency entrances; and accompany and assist ambulance driver in transporting sick, injured, or convalescent persons.
- 5. Environmental Health Services
 - a. Health Physicists
Devise and direct research, training, and monitoring programs to protect plant and laboratory personnel from radiation hazards.
 - b. Industrial Hygienists
Conduct health program in industrial plant or similar organization to eliminate or control occupational health hazards and diseases.
 - c. Environmental Scientists
Perform research related to specific man-made or natural environmental hazards to health.
 - d. Sanitarians
Work with general environmental problems related to the control of food and drink, private water supplies and sewage disposal, and control of insects and rodents.
 - e. Public Health Engineers
Design, construct and maintain large engineering systems or programs and know how public health is affected by these systems.
- 6. Health Education
 - a. Public Health Educators
Plan, organize and direct health education programs for group and community needs.
 - b. School Health Educators
Plan, organize and direct health education programs in schools.
 - c. Health Science Educators
Provide health care and health prevention instruction through community, county, or state organizations.
- 7. Health Planning
 - a. Patient Care Analysts
Engage in analyzing the comprehensive care of in-patients in an institution, usually a hospital.
 - b. Health Care Planners
Analyze health needs and services, propose improvements and assist in the implementation of health care programs.
 - c. Bio-statisticians
Plan surveys, and collect, organize, interpret, summarize, and analyze numerical data on sampling or complete enumeration bases, applying statistical theory and methods to provide usable information in scientific and other fields.
- 8. Medical Librarians
Manage library or section containing specialized materials for hospitals.
- 9. Medical Records Services
 - a. Medical Record Librarians
Compile and maintain medical records of hospital and clinic patients.

- b. Record Technicians
Engaged in the formulation of and handling of medical data recording procedures.
 - c. Record Clerks
Classify medical records of hospital patients and compile statistics for use in reports and surveys.
10. Medical Technology
- a. Medical Technologists (usually a 4 year degree)
Perform chemical, microscopic, and bacteriologic tests to provide data for use in treatment and diagnosis of disease.
 - b. Medical Technicians (usually a 2 year degree)
Perform routine tests in medical laboratory for use in treatment and diagnosis of disease.
 - c. Certified Laboratory Technicians (usually train in 1 year or less)
Same as b.
 - d. Cytology/Tissue Technicians
Perform laboratory analysis on cell and tissue samples.
 - e. Laboratory Assistance to the above personnel in laboratory responsibilities.
11. Medicine and Osteopathy
- a. Physicians
 - 1) Allergists
Specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of allergic conditions.
 - 2) Anesthesiologists
Administer anesthetics to render patients insensible to pain during surgical, obstetrical and other medical procedures.
 - 3) Aviation Medicine Specialists
Administer general medicine to flight personnel only.
 - 4) Cardiovascular Disease Specialists
Specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the heart and blood vessels.
 - 5) Colon and Rectal Surgeons (Proctologists)
Specialize in the treatment of the rectum and its diseases.
 - 6) Dermatologists
Diagnose and treat diseases of the human skin.
 - 7) Emergency Specialists
Physicians who work in hospital emergency rooms and handle emergency type cases.
 - 8) Endocrinologists
Skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the glands of internal secretion.
 - 9) Gastroenterologists
Specialize in diseases of the stomach and intestine.
 - 10) General Practitioners
Attend to a variety of medical cases in general practice.
 - 11) Gynecologists/Obstetricians
Treat and diagnose diseases of the female generative organs; treat women during prenatal, natal, and postnatal periods.
 - 12) Internists
Specialize in the diagnosis and medical treatment of diseases and disorders of the internal structures of the human body.

- 13) Manipulative Therapy Specialists
Specialize in prescription and supervision of therapeutic administrations.
- 14) Neurological Surgeons
Specialize in surgery of the nervous system.
- 15) Neurologists
Diagnose and treat organic diseases and disorders of the nervous system.
- 16) Occupational Medicine Specialists
Specialize in diagnosis and care of individuals in specific occupations and settings.
- 17) Ophthalmologists
Diagnose and treat diseases and injuries of the eyes.
- 18) Orthopedic Surgeons
Preserve, restore, and develop form and function of the extremities, spine, and associated structures by medical, surgical, and physical methods.
- 19) Otolaryngologists
Diagnose and treat diseases of the ear, nose and throat.
- 20) Pathologists
Study nature, cause, and development of diseases, and structural and functional changes caused by them.
- 21) Pediatricians
Plan and carry out medical care program for children from birth through adolescence to aid in mental and physical growth and development.
- 22) Physiatrists
Specialize in clinical and diagnostic use of physical agents and exercises to provide physiotherapy for physical, mental and occupational rehabilitation of patients.
- 23) Plastic Surgeons
Specialize in skin grafts and bone and tissue transplants to restore or repair damaged, lost or deformed parts of the face and body.
- 24) Preventive Medicine Specialists
Specialize in prescribing practices which prevent physical subsumption and deterioration.
- 25) Psychiatrists
Study, diagnose and treat diseases and disorders of the mind.
- 26) Public Health Physicians
Generalists or specialists employed by the community, county, or state.
- 27) Pulmonary Disease Specialists
Specialize in treating diseases of the lung.
- 28) Radiologists
Diagnose and treat diseases of the human body, using X-rays and radio-active substances.
- 29) Surgeons
Perform surgery to correct deformities, repair injuries, prevent diseases, and improve function in patients.
- 30) Thoracic Surgeons
Perform surgery on the chest.

- 31) Urologists
Diagnose and treat diseases and disorders of the genito-urinary organs and tract.
- 32) Interns
Perform medical duties while serving in hospital for specified length of time to gain practical experience immediately following graduation from medical school, as requirement for license to practice medicine.
- 33) Residents
Graduate and licensed physicians resident in a hospital.
- b. Osteopathic Physicians
- 12. Nursing and Related Services
 - a. Registered Nurses
A term applied to persons meeting the educational, legal, and training requirements to practice as professional nurses, as required by a State board of nursing.
 - b. Licensed Practical Nurses
Care for ill, injured, convalescent, and handicapped persons in hospitals, clinics, private homes, sanitariums, and similar institutions.
 - c. Nurse Aides/Orderlies/Attendants
Assist in care of hospital patients, under direction of nursing and medical staff.
 - d. Ward Clerks
Prepare and compile records in hospital nursing unit, such as obstetrics, pediatrics or surgery.
 - e. Surgical Technicians
Health personnel trained specifically to work in an operating room.
- 13. Pharmacy
 - a. Pharmacists
Compound and dispense medications, following prescriptions issued by physicians, dentists or other authorized medical practitioners.
 - b. Pharmacy Aides
Mix pharmaceutical preparations, under direction of pharmacist, issue medicine, label and store supplies, and clean equipment and work areas in hospital pharmacy.
 - c. Pharmacy Interns
Pharmacy students who work under the supervision of a registered pharmacist.
- 14. Chiropractors
Adjust spinal column and other articulations of body to prevent disease and correct abnormalities of human body believed to be caused by interference with the nervous system.
- 15. Radiologic Technology
 - a. Technologists (usually a 4 year degree)
Apply roentgen rays and radioactive substances to patients for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.
 - b. Technicians (less than a 4 year degree)
Same as a.

16. Medical Secretarial/Office Personnel
Prepare medical charts and reports for doctor or hospital personnel, utilizing knowledge of medical terminology. May prepare and send bills to patients and record appointments and perform general secretarial and clerical services in a medical setting.
17. Psycho-Social Health Services
 - a. Psychologists (M.A. or Ph.D.)
Diagnose mental and emotional disorders of individuals and administer programs of treatment.
 - b. Social Service Workers
Counsel or otherwise assist persons for improved social adaptation, e.g., Social Workers, etc.
 - c. Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling
Persons engaged in counseling individuals and providing group educational and vocational guidance services.
18. Therapists
 - a. Speech Pathology Therapists
Examine and provide remedial services for patients with speech and language disorders.
 - b. Audiologists
Specialize in diagnostic evaluation, habilitative and rehabilitative services, and research related to hearing.
 - c. Physical Therapists
Treat patients with disabilities, disorders, and injuries to relieve pain, develop or restore function, and maintain maximum performance, using physical means such as exercise, massage, heat, water, light, and electricity as prescribed by physician.
 - d. Occupational Therapists
Plan, organize, and participate in medically oriented occupational program in hospital or similar institution to rehabilitate patients who are physically or mentally ill.
 - e. Inhalation Therapists
Set up and operate various types of oxygen equipment, such as iron lungs, oxygen tents, resuscitators and incubators to administer oxygen and other gases to patients.
 - f. Orthotists-Prosthetists
Write specifications for and fit artificial limbs, braces, and appliances for body deformities and disorders following prescription of physician or other qualified medical practitioner.
 - g. Manual Arts Therapists
Instruct patients in prescribed manual arts activities to prevent anatomical and physiological deconditioning, and to assist in maintaining, improving, or developing work skills.
 - h. Recreational Therapists
Plan, organize and direct medically approved recreation program for patients in hospitals and other institutions.
19. Veterinarians
Diagnose and treat diseases and disorders of animals.

20. Physician Support Personnel

a. Physician's Assistants

Assist physician by performing diagnostic and therapeutic procedures under the general supervision and responsibility of the physician. Special academic-professional training of one to two years in classroom and clinical work.

b. Nurse Clinicians

Registered nurses who assist a physician by performing diagnostic and therapeutic procedures under the general supervision and responsibility of the physician.

c. Nurse Anesthetists

Registered nurses trained and qualified to administer anesthetics.

21. Other

a. Bio-Engineering

Practice of design and innovation of mechanical/electrical devices for biological function.

b. ECG Technicians

Personnel trained to operate an electrocardiograph.

c. EEG Technicians

Personnel trained to operate an electroencephalograph.

d. Optometrists

Examine eyes to determine visual efficiency and performance by means of instrumentation and observation, and prescribe corrective procedures.

e. Optoptists

Teach persons with correctable focusing defects to develop and use binocular vision (focusing of both eyes).

f. Podiatrists

Diagnose and treat structural problems relating to the foot.

APPENDIX 2

PRIMARY SOURCES OF INFORMATION

SOURCE	DATA TYPE
City-County Health Department County Court House Missoula	County Health Personnel
Hillside Manor 4720 23rd Street Missoula	Nursing Home Personnel
Mental Health Center Fort Boad Missoula	Center Personnel
Missoula Community Hospital 2827 Fort Missoula Road Missoula	Hospital Personnel
Missoula General Hospital 300 North Second Missoula	Hospital Personnel
Royal Manor, Inc. 3018 Brayton Ave. East Rattlesnake Missoula	Nursing Home Personnel
St. Patrick Hospital 500 West Broadway Missoula	Hospital Personnel Education Program
University of Montana Missoula	Education Program
Wayside Rt. 6 Missoula	Nursing Home Personnel

APPENDIX 3

SECONDARY SOURCES OF INFORMATION

SOURCE	DATA TYPE
U.S. Bureau of Census, <u>General Social and Economic Characteristics</u> , Table 124. PC(1)-28C	Economic Characteristics (1970)
U.S. Bureau of Census, <u>Number of Inhabitants</u> , Table 9, PC(1) 28A	Demographic Data (1970) + (1960)
U.S. Bureau of Census, <u>General Social and Economic Characteristics</u> , Table 122, PC(1)-28C	Occupational Characteristics (1970)
U.S. Bureau of Census, <u>Per Capita and Median Family Money Income in 1959 For States, SMA's and Counties</u> . PC(s1)-48, 1960, p. 40.	Economic Characteristics (1960)
U.S. Bureau of Census, <u>General Population Characteristics</u> , Table 35, PC(1)-28B	Demographic Data (1970)

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